



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY

EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1860.

CONGRESS.—The Senate was not in session on Saturday. The House was occupied with the private calendar.

The new work by Rev. Philip Slaughter, of this State—"Man and Woman, or the Law of Honor—applied to the solution of the problem, why are so many more Women than Men Christians," will be published about the middle of this month. It has an introduction by Professor Bledsoe, and is dedicated to the Faculty, Alumni, and Students of the University of Virginia. It is highly spoken of by those who have examined it, and Rev. Geo. H. Norton, of St. Paul's Church in this place, writes: "Having examined the manuscript, and being impressed with its originality, interest, and practical bearing, I cannot but anticipate for this volume great success." Five hundred copies of the edition will be sent to the Episcopal Convention, at Charlottesville, in May. Copies will also be sent to subscribers in the cities and towns of Virginia.

The Baltimore Clipper affirms that the recent "election of Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, was 'instigated only by Democratic party policy; the effort was to scatter the appointments as much as possible over the State, without reference to the usefulness of the appointees, but only with a view to make political capital.' Is this great and important work, in which Virginia is so much interested, always to be kept as a foot-ball for the use of political parties?

It is proposed by some of the Democratic leaders, as an attempted remedy for the present "split" of the party, to ignore both wings of the late Charleston Convention, and call an entire new Convention, to meet in Baltimore. They say that the "Douglas Convention" is Charybdis, and the Seeding Convention, Scylla. This is classical—and so turn it into the vernacular, we might read, "between two stools, they will come to the ground."

The Washington Star, in commenting upon the proceedings at Charleston, says:—"As the Convention have left matters, the party is certainly disrupted—clearly and unmistakably disrupted; every Democratic party State as represented in the Convention, having refused, from first to last, to accept either the platform or the candidate insisted upon by every anti-Democratic party State, as there represented."

The New York Courier says:—"The scenes which have been enacted at Charleston, will undoubtedly tend to increase the influence of the Republican party." There need be no occasion for this, if the Constitutional Union men of the country, who are opponents of the "Republicans," will unite upon a Whig candidate for President.

Mr. Mouton, of Louisiana, told the Charleston Convention, just before the withdrawal of the Louisiana delegation, that "they were divided, and could never again be united, because they were divided upon principle;" and other Southern members reiterated the same opinion.

Instead of sending the U. S. steamship Niagara round Cape Horn, to meet the Japanese Ambassadors at Panama, on their way home, it is proposed to offer them a passage by way of the Cape of Good Hope, thus enabling them to make a voyage of circumnavigation.

The Philadelphia papers publish an account of the cruelties inflicted by a burglar upon the person of a Mrs. Riday, of Chester county, Pa., too horrible almost for belief. The woman was beat and burned, and dreadfully injured, and the robber then made his escape.

The Charleston Mercury tells the Southern Democrats who may be aiding and abetting the Democratic Convention, on the "minority platform," that they are acting in derogation of the rights of the South, and that their candidate will be unworthy of Southern support.

The steamship Austin, from the Brazos, with \$255,000 in specie, arrived at New Orleans on the 4th inst. Brownsville dates to the 29th are received. They contain nothing of importance.

A religious revival is in progress in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Bridgeport, Rockingham County. There is, also, an extensive revival in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Winchester.

"The only National Party!" We presume the leaders of the Democratic Party will themselves, laugh hereafter when they remember how they have "rung the changes" upon that sentence.

The Spanish Minister to Mexico, sailed from Norfolk for Vera Cruz, via Havana, in the Spanish war steamer Petronella, on the 4th inst.

The Richmond Index says: "The voice of Virginia is no longer potent in the council chambers of the party. The sceptre has departed from Judah."

The Monument to the memory of the late Professor Minor, was inaugurated with interesting ceremonies, at Williamsburg, on the 1st inst., by the Sons of Temperance.

James A. Vaughn has been appointed Postmaster at El Dorado, Culpeper county, vice Lewis Bolton, resigned.

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

In the year 1856, says a contemporary, Mr. March, an able chemist, connected with the Royal Arsenal, discovered that it was an inviolable rule with iron which has remained a considerable time under water, when reduced to small grains or an impalpable powder, to become red hot, and ignite any substances with which it comes in contact.—This he found by scraping some corroded metal from a gun, which ignited the powder containing it, and burnt a hole in his pocket. The knowledge of this fact is of immense importance, as it may account for many spontaneous fires and explosions. The tendency of moistened particles of iron to ignite was discovered by the great French chemist, Lavoisier, as far back as the year 1670.

The Illinois Central Railroad, at a town called Mattoon, is crossed by the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad. Every day, at about 2 P. M., is seen at this point one of the most splendid effects of the triumph of mind over space and matter that can be witnessed anywhere. It is that of four trains coming from four different directions, arriving at this point at the same time to a second every day. They can be seen as they approach for ten miles in each direction, the prairies there being a smooth, broad expanse, stretching away to the horizon without any inequalities to obstruct the sight.

A private letter from Naples, dated April 6, says: "Yesterday took place a most curious and interesting procession. For the first time, I believe, since 1848, the Court sallied forth in state to visit the churches. The young Queen was in full dress, with a long train of black velvet, and a dress covered with black lace, and wearing on her head the Spanish mantilla. She walked by the side of his Majesty, preceded by the chief officers attached to the Royal service."

The Washington Constitution says:—"Whatever else may be affirmed or denied of the late National Democratic Convention, at Charleston, it must certainly be acknowledged that the partisans of the squatter sovereignty candidate, failed so fatally, that it must seem to be a natural resource in themselves to make trial of some other man who will be acceptable to the Democratic States. By the common and obvious means of information, any man may satisfy himself that Mr. Douglas cannot possibly overcome the opposition which is made to him by the Democracy of those States whose electoral votes in November will certainly be cast for a Democrat. Contentions with such a fact as this, can only end in his political ruin."

The Washington States and Union is paying its respects, in very plain language, to the seceders from the Charleston Convention, and especially to Senator Bayard, of Del. It says:—"We hope to see the day when office-holders of every description shall be excluded from sitting in a National Convention of the people, as the mischief-makers in such Conventions are generally composed of this class of men. The best plank which could be introduced into the Democratic platform, would be their exclusion from participating in such a body, and their condemnation of interference by them in any form with its proceedings."

The Philadelphia Ledger says, "Whether the breaking down of the Charleston Convention and its platform, both at once, will be any injury to the country, is questionable. The people are behind all conventions, they have their fixed political opinions, and they will be just as ready to act and to protect the interests of the country, even if no national party exist, and no national nomination is before them. The effect of the rupture will probably be that there will be several candidates for the Presidency, and if the Electoral Colleges cannot make a choice, the struggle will be transferred to the House of Representatives."

Mr. George Jacques, son of the late Col. Samuel Jacques, of Somerville, Massachusetts has discovered a process of preparing an extract of tobacco, containing all its essential and valuable elements, including the volatile principle, nicotine, which is a liquid, oily, volatile alkaloid, with a slight odor of tobacco, and of a most acid burning taste, and is a very active poison, put up in small parcels, and that he sent wherever desired, at a small outlay, designed for, and said to be an effectual cure for the scab in sheep, and the eradication of vermin from their wool and skin.

General Walker has written a History of Nicaragua—in which country he himself has figured as a hero. The Mobile Register publishes a chapter from the history, and says: "General Walker's treatment of Napoleon's retrospect of his career when at St. Helena, than of any historical work."

The remarks reminds us, of Napoleon's saying, that there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous.

Mr. William B. Astor is worth at least \$25,000,000, and every cent of the income, over and above expenses and charities, is immediately re-invested. Mr. A. is still a hale and hearty looking man, and will probably live to be as old as his father. He has an office where he works harder than a dry goods clerk. Six or seven gentlemen act as book-keepers, but he holds the thread of the complicated skein in his own hand.

The Charlottesville Review speaks of the late affair at Charleston, as the "Discontinuation of the Democratic Party."

GREAT DAY'S WORK IN MINING.—The Piedmont Independent says:

"On Monday last, the greatest day's work in mining was done, that ever transpired in this region. Between the hours of 7 o'clock A. M. and 8 P. M., there were 304 cars loaded and brought to Piedmont, amounting, in the aggregate, to 2,756 tons of coal. When we take into consideration that these empty cars left Piedmont after 8 o'clock A. M., and were returned loaded before 8 o'clock P. M., some idea can be formed of the capacity of this region to ship coal. And yet several of the mines on George's Creek are not in operation. Of these 304 cars, the George's Creek Coal and Iron Company loaded 100. Henry Hankamp, the indefatigable conductor on the George's Creek Railroad, put it down 225 cars in one continuous line. To a person standing at the top of the bridge above the road, this must have been an imposing sight. This will also show the capacity of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to transport coal."

On account of the insecurity of life in New York, a correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser suggests that all citizens should have their clothes marked with their names and residences, that they may be identified if murdered. In view, however, of the fact that they strip bodies there of their clothing and pitch them into the river, we think it advisable to have the name tattooed on the breast, or some place that can't easily be torn off. As to marking the place of residence, that would be impossible, for New Yorkers all move every May-day, save a full grown man or woman would look like a printed directory."

Louisville Journal.

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The National Medical Convention, before their final adjournment, appointed the following committee on revision and publication of the Pharmacopoeia: Dr. Franklin Bache, of Philadelphia; Dr. E. R. Squibb, of New York; Dr. C. T. Carney, of Mass.; Dr. Geo. B. Wood, of Philad.; Dr. H. T. Cummings, of Maine; Mr. Wm. Proctor, of Philad.; Mr. Ira Carson, do; Mr. Wm. S. Thompson, of Baltimore, and Mr. A. B. Taylor, of Philadelphia.

The will of Mr. Lawrence Johnson, type-founder in Philadelphia, lately deceased, contains the following bequests, providing that his real and personal estate shall exceed \$324,000, one year after his death:—To the Printer's Benevolent Association, \$1,000; American Sunday School Union, \$5,000; Union Benevolent Association, \$1,000; Temporary Home for Friendless Children, \$2,000; Pennsylvania Institution for Blind, \$2,000; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, \$1,000.

There has been much excitement among southern Democratic Congressmen upon a proposition for their uniting in a request to the southern delegates to Charleston that did not secede from the convention, to join, at Richmond, those that did secede. The effort may prove unavailing. For all that, several Senators and Representatives, from what is termed the cotton States, will sign a request to the effect above stated.

In the Seceders' convention at Charleston, Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, said that the platform adopted by the majority of the committee, rejected by the regular convention, and taken in charge by the Seceders, was "the head-stone" to the builders of the Democratic party. A head-stone is a proper appellation for a monument to a dead man, and Mr. Yancey probably meant "corner-stone," but his language was significant.

Long before gold was discovered in California and Australia, Sir Roderick Murchison, an eminent English savant, strongly recommended the unemployed Cornish miners, to emigrate to New South Wales, and dig for gold in the debris and drift of what he called the Australian Cordillera, where he anticipated, from the similarity with the Ural mountains, that it would be found in abundance.

Mr. Norman W. Kingsley, of New York, has lately invented an artificial roof and palate of vulcanized India rubber, of a very complete and successful character. It is a remedy to a defect in persons existing from birth in the person of a young lady, who was deprived by the affliction of the faculty of articulate speech, and the power to swallow without holding the nose at each effort.

The foolish practice of betting on elections was indulged in to a considerable extent at the recent election in Philadelphia. A large amount was staked on the result; some men betting all they could raise; others wagers their real estate, and an individual in the upper part of the city bet his horse and cart, with which he supported himself and family.

The Bennington Banner says that John Sherman, in Pownal, Vt., had born to him, on the day he completed his seventieth year, a son, and he called his name Levi; and on the same day were born unto him a grandson and great grandson, the parents at the time residing in three different States. All three of the boys are living now.

The Chicago Press and Tribune contains a long communication from a Mr. J. G. Gindale, advocating the construction of a canal sufficiently large to be navigated by steamboats, to connect the great Lakes at Chicago with the Mississippi river and its tributaries. He estimates the cost at about six millions of dollars.

The Messrs. Leland, of the Metropolitan Hotel, in New York, having been requested by the committee of the Common Council, to prepare for the reception and entertainment of the Japanese Commissioners and suite, during their stay in New York, are making extensive arrangements for that purpose.

Mrs. Margaret Preble, aged ninety-nine years, ten months and six days, died on the 6th ult. at the residence of her son-in-law, in Pendleton county, Ky. She was born in Pennsylvania, and lived to see the grandchild of her great grandchild. Something unusually remarkable, indeed.

The cedar fences in East Tennessee are a feature that would surprise our Northern farmer friends. There are fences, standing sound and true, that have been built for fifty years—Virginia worm fence fashion. So says a Tennesseean.

Mr. Fawkes, the great steam plow man, is on his way to Illinois to "fire up" the old engine, and bring it out in good trim for Spring plowing. A company has been chartered recently, with a capital of \$100,000, to fully test his steam plowing apparatus.

Quite a number of counterfeit gold dollars are in circulation. They can readily be detected by the absence of the word "Liberty" which is on the genuine in small letters on the Indian's head-dress.

A shock of an earthquake was very sensibly felt in Sparta, S. C., on the 24th ult., a few minutes before eight o'clock in the evening. The oscillation seemed to be from east to west.

Mr. Seward no longer hesitates about running for the nomination at Chicago, but the republicans have plenty of trouble among themselves as to who shall be their nominee.

Mr. Dyer Williams, locomotive superintendent of the Central Railroad, at Syracuse informs the Railway Review that, according to his experience, nine out of ten of the crank-axes that break give way on the left-hand side. At first this appeared entirely accidental, but a continuance of the phenomenon, after special effort had been made to adjust both sides of the engine alike, naturally led to the belief that there was a discoverable cause.

A burglars' nest in Baltimore, or near the city was invaded by the police officers the other day, with the most promising results. On the premises, which were those of Adam Hertig, were found a great assortment of articles as were ever kept in a country store. There were bacon and buggy wagons, beef and butchers' carts, (one,) carriage harness and Brussels carpets, handkerchiefs and copper boilers, besides leather, shovels, overcoats, etc.

A dashing team of Rocky Mountain elk, driven in harness by a gentleman who stated that he was just through from Pike's Peak, made their appearance in the city of Buffalo, lately.

The sum of twenty thousand dollars has been presented, within a few days past, to Rev. D. Walker, the retiring President of the Harvard University, by a few gentlemen of Boston.

The Common Council of Pittsburg, have voted to levy a tax to meet the accrued interest on the city bonds issued to the Charters Valley Railroad Company.

Virginia News.

The trial of Arthur Cavanaugh, for the murder of Barney Smith, by striking him on the head with a rock at the St. Charles Hotel, Richmond, a few months since, took place on Friday before Judge Meredith, in the Circuit Court of that city, and resulted in the conviction of the prisoner, who was found guilty of manslaughter, and sent to the State prison for eight years. Some of the jury were for hanging the prisoner.

Allen Ewing, confined in the jail at Staunton on the charge of passing counterfeit money, and who has already served two terms in the State Penitentiary, broke jail and left for parts unknown on Tuesday morning last, by sawing the bars of his window and squeezing through a 7½ by 14 inch hole. A reward of \$100 has been offered by the Governor for his re-capture.

Owen, convicted in Halifax county, Va., of robbery, has been sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary. A day or two after his trial, his wife visited him in prison, and he escaped in her attire, but got lost in the woods and was recaptured the next morning, a few miles from the jail.

Poultry raisers are realizing high prices from their young chicks. A resident of Richmond, sent eight birds to market, after weighing them, and at the prices for which they sold he realized the enormous sum of fifty cents per pound!

We notice by reference to the Richmond papers, that the R. F. & P. R. R. will issue round trip tickets from that city to the Baltimore Convention for \$8.

B. F. Neal, a native of Kanawha county, Va., has been appointed Attorney-General of Arizona territory.

Dr. Nathaniel T. Green, president of the Farmer's Bank, at Danville, Va., died on Sunday week.

Mrs. C. Archer, of Chesterfield county, had a fine flock of sheep entirely destroyed by a dog a few days ago.

John Tabb, a respected citizen of Norfolk, Va., died on the 26th ult.

Strawberries are plentiful in the Petersburg Market, selling at 25 cents a handful.

The Test Vote.

States.	Yeas.	Nays.
Maine.....	8	0
New Hampshire.....	5	0
Vermont.....	2	0
Massachusetts.....	7	6
Rhode Island.....	4	0
Connecticut.....	6	0
New York.....	32	2
New Jersey.....	12	15
Pennsylvania.....	12	12
Delaware.....	3	3
Maryland.....	34	44
Virginia.....	1	14
North Carolina.....	0	10
South Carolina.....	0	8
Georgia.....	0	10
Florida.....	0	3
Alabama.....	0	9
Louisiana.....	0	6
Mississippi.....	0	6
Texas.....	0	4
Arkansas.....	0	4
Missouri.....	4	1
Tennessee.....	4	1
Kentucky.....	24	95
Ohio.....	23	0
Indiana.....	13	0
Illinois.....	11	0
Michigan.....	9	0
Wisconsin.....	6	0
Iowa.....	4	0
Minnesota.....	4	0
California.....	0	4
Oregon.....	0	3
Total.....	165	138

Years from Slave States.....12 Nays do 108
Nays from Free States.....39 Yeas.....153
So the Minority Report was substituted by the majority of the majority of the Platform Committee.

THE COVODE INVESTIGATION.—Cornelius Wendell was before the Covode investigating Committee on Thursday. He was examined for two hours. His answers were to the effect that he had produced by him, and were taken by the Committee. Most of them are dated during the contest on the Leocompton bill. They are payable to no particular individual. Curious combinations of letters are inserted at the usual place for the name of the payee. Mr. Wendell refused to give any explanation of these mysterious marks. The members of the committee are not to be defeated in their investigation, and these cryptographic symbols will be interpreted. Some of the checks are payable to Senators, others to members of the House of Representatives. Whether these payments were made to secure the passage of the Leocompton bill, or for other corrupt purposes, Wendell refused to disclose. It appears that Bean pretended to have great influence over the Democratic members from Ohio, and contracted for five thousand dollars to aid in the passage of the English bill. Whether Bean pouched the money or paid it out according to contract, nobody can tell as yet.—Bean has been notified to produce his bank book, and then we may have something rich and racy, unless there are more signs and passes.—

CUTTING THEIR ALLIES.—In the House of Representatives, a few days ago, Mr. Garnett, a Virginia Democrat, denounced the foreign-born citizens of the country in a style exceeding that of "Know Nothingism." He pronounced them "the offscourings of European countries, and unfit for any participation in our political or social privileges." The Baltimore Republican (Democratic paper) says it is understood that this speech will be suppressed for political considerations. Mr. Barr, a New York Democrat, retorted very pointedly, by reminding Mr. Garnett that in the recent Harper's Ferry difficulty, the first blood spilled in defence of Virginia was that of an Irishman.—Rich. Way.

Some Plain Truths.

There are many grumblers at the press—persons who assume that it is the duty of editors to take every responsibility connected with the exposure of fraud, and publish everything sent to them in abuse of individuals, companies or classes. One of these, with the anonymous signature of "Republicus," having written to the New York Times complaining that the press is nowhere independent, that if it were, the names of parties &c., would have been published, and alleging that he could furnish the names of the "chief villains, &c., the New York Times replies:—

"The writer belongs evidently to a class of persons, quite numerous in the community, who suppose that no newspaper is independent or honest which will not perform, at its own risk and expense, whatever defamation they may think the public good requires. 'Republicus' would gladly 'furnish' the press, a name or two of the chief villain, if it would publish them. Suppose he sets the press an example of independence in this particular. Let him publish, under his own proper name and upon his own responsibility, moral and pecuniary, whatever charge he has to make against the chief 'villains' with whose operations he professes to be so familiar. He is a citizen and a patriot—he would probably spend the income of a little newspaper in the cause of independence, and the luxury of telling the truth. Let him show the world that if 'there is not such a thing as an independent press,' there is at least one independent citizen."

Writers of this stamp regard newspapers as masked batteries, from which they must be permitted to fire upon all who happen to offend them. It is really amusing to hear the complaints which they frequently make of the press, when they find that they cannot use it. One man wishes to denounce the landlord who raises rent;—another, the tenant who converts his parlor into a pig-sty. One invokes the thunder of the press against a hawk which refuses to cash his check when his account has been overdrawn,—another claims the use of his columns to vilify, anonymously, some monster of depravity who stands in the way of some pet project of his own. The press has been "bought up," as a matter of course, by the opposite party.—There is no such thing as independence, or regard for justice, in its conduct. If they only had control of a newspaper, all things that are wrong should be forthwith set right; villainy should be exposed, and every scandal held up by name to the execration of Society.

Yet if these very men should ever be entrusted with the responsibility of editing a public journal, they would speedily learn to be cautious in dealing with names and with a public character. It is only while they are to write without being known,—while editors are to be responsible for their offences,—while they can gratify their personal malice without being accountable either to the law, or to public sentiment, that they are so valiant champions of independence and freedom of speech. Ask them to face the responsibility of their charges, and they suddenly discover that prudence is a virtue, and that discretion has a good deal to do with valor."

NOTES OF A JOURNEY.—We have passed through the fertile and beautiful country of Shenandoah and Rockingham, and a portion of Augusta; the lands are fine and the landscapes picturesque; the Manassas road is progressing well under the excellent management of the Genl. J. R. Thompson, of N. J., did not say, as reported by the New York Herald, yesterday, that "he doubted if the Democratic Convention would meet in Baltimore in June," but that "he apprehended that the seceders would not go to that convention," which is a very different thing.

AN ITEM FOR MR. COVODE.—"The Hon. John Covode has a committee of investigation sitting at Washington, whose jurisdiction seems to be unlimited, and whose scope of inquiry seems to include all manner of subjects. We have an item (says the Chicago Times) for Mr. Covode. Some time in February, the Clerk of the House of Representatives appointed as an assistant clerk one Herman Kreisman, of the city of Chicago, at a salary of \$1,800 per annum. An election was then pending in Chicago, and said Kreisman was advised by the Republican members from the State of Illinois, to remain in Chicago and 'attend to the Germans' of Chicago, and to exercise his oft-boasted power of making them vote blindly, as he should direct. Kreisman did stay here until long after the election. He then went to Washington. He was there but a few days, when he was despatched to 'attend to the Germans of Connecticut,' and see that they voted right. After taking a week's rest, he has returned to Chicago to 'attend to the Germans' again, and see that they vote right at the primary meetings; and also the pack conventions, with a view of nominating a particular person for the office of governor of this State."

"Now, will Mr. Covode inquire of the proper parties whether said Kreisman has been paid his salary during the time he has been 'attending to the Germans,' here and elsewhere. If he has, then let the fact be made known that the Republicans have their party money paid out of the federal treasury. If he has not been paid during his absence from his office, then would it not be economy to abolish the office, whose duties do not seem to require the attendance of the incumbent? For witnesses to prove Kreisman's presence here from the time of his appointment until after our election in March, we name the Hon. I. N. Arnold, and to prove his presence here now, we name John Wentworth and Norman B. Judd."—Washington States.

A CENTENARIAN SERVANT.—From the Harrodsburg (Kentucky) Press we extract the following:—

Glasgow, once a favorite servant of the late Charles Cunningham, esq., died at the residence of his master, Major W. I. Mohrly of this place, early on the morning of the 17th of April, aged 112 years.

Uncle Glasgow, as he has been familiarly called for the last half century, is deserving, as well from his great age as from his many qualities of mind and character, to be remembered by his countrymen. He served with faithfulness and industry as a stevedore during the revolutionary war—retaining a distinct recollection of General Washington, and often spoke of him with love and veneration.

It will be seen that at the time of the revolution the deceased was a man of from thirty to thirty-five years of age, and only 16 years younger than the "Father of his country," who died at an advanced age more than 60 years ago.

Glasgow was a grown man when Charles Cunningham, his late master, was born, and survived him twelve years, was also his master at the time of his death, was by no means young, and was a very old man.

Mr. Robert Cunningham, in whose family Glasgow was born, was one of the earliest pioneers of the State of Kentucky, and brought his faithful servant with him to the "dark and bloody ground." Residing as a merchant, many years at Lexington, he had Glasgow employed as a wagoner between that point and "Limestone," often entrusting him with large amounts of money, and even sending him with specie (the only currency in those days) to Pittsburg and distant points. He often said that he felt just as safe when Glasgow had charge of his money, as if he carried it himself.

SPEECH OF SENATOR DAVIS.—The Washington Star says:—"We have never witnessed in Democratic political circles of the Federal Republic so great interest manifested with reference to an anticipated speech as is now evinced to hear the expected effort of Senator Davis, of Miss., on Monday next, upon his celebrated caucus resolutions, that have evidently been adopted by the democracy of the democratic States as the enunciation of their creed upon the absorbing question of slavery in the Territories. This speech will not only be important as expressing the views of the distinguished author of the caucus resolutions upon the existing state of the question, but as the authoritative manifesto of the democracy of the Senate of the United States on the subject, and of that portion of the Charleston Convention that voted against the platform originally adopted by the anti-democratic party States majority of the body. It is already clear to us that from the demonstrations likely to be involved in Senator D. S. effort, the public will probably be able to divine the policy that will be pursued by the South in the approaching Presidential election."

POLITICAL ANECDOTES.—The Hagersstown, Md., Torchlight, in speaking of the recent pretended Republican State Convention in Baltimore says:—

"Charles Lee Armour was appointed a delegate to the Chicago Convention from this Congressional District. Mr. Armour has heretofore been a prominent Democrat, and it is a little remarkable that he should be standing to answer the charge of peddling oranges, lemons, nuts and apples about the streets."—Fredericksburg Herald.

Under this law the Courts of Richmond are becoming lively, as we find nearly a dozen in a single day brought up for standing to answer the charge of peddling oranges, lemons, nuts and apples about the streets."—Fredericksburg Herald.

It's too late.—"O'est tord tord!" shouted a brusque, kettle-drum voice from amongst the multitude, when the Duchess d'Orléans lifted up her darling boy, her only son, the Comte de Paris, and offered him to the people of France as their new ruler. "O'est tord tord!" went up in mighty response from the excited Convention, sitting to decide on the future of their government. "It's too late!"

"It's too late!" exclaimed one of the ablest and shrewdest politicians in the country, yesterday, at Washington, on hearing of the adjournment of the Charleston Convention, without making any nomination.—"It's too late!" The Democratic party is "rent in twain," and a thousand future Conventions cannot unite it again next fall.—Bal. Post.

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Alexandria, Va.

Letter from Washington.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—It is very dull here to-day. The Senate was not in session, and is waiting for the return of the members from Charleston.

It is said by some who appear to be in the secrets of the Republican party, that Mr. Seward can be nominated at Chicago, if he wishes it. He remarked a day or two since that "while some were among themselves with speculations, the sensible men were quietly sending delegates to Chicago." Mr. Banks of Mass., is mentioned as standing a good chance for the nomination, next Mr. Wade, of Ohio—then Judge McLean, though he is thought by some to be an old fox, then Mr. Bates of Mo., &c., &c.

Members who have returned from the Charleston Convention give an interesting account of the doings there—they say at the Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 18th June, all the seceding States will be represented and a nomination will be made—that the people will not approve of the action of the seceders.

Conversations with the knowing politicians here incline us to believe that the friends of Judge Douglas, will, in the event of their failure to secure the nomination of their favorite at Baltimore, be disposed to aid in the selection of some pure conservative democrat of the South, like Ben Fitzpatrick, who, while he would command the entire Southern democratic vote, would run as well as the North as any other man from the South—Fitzpatrick is known and respected as a truly national man and a friend of Union.

He is not allied with the ultra Southern feeling, which has exposed some of the distinguished men of the South to the imputation of being disunionists. Other elements of strength will be recognized in his friendship for a line of steamers to Mexico, to recover our lost trade, his support of the McLane treaty and his advocacy of a Pacific Railroad.

Gov. Fitzpatrick, while he has never faltered in his devotion to the interest